Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

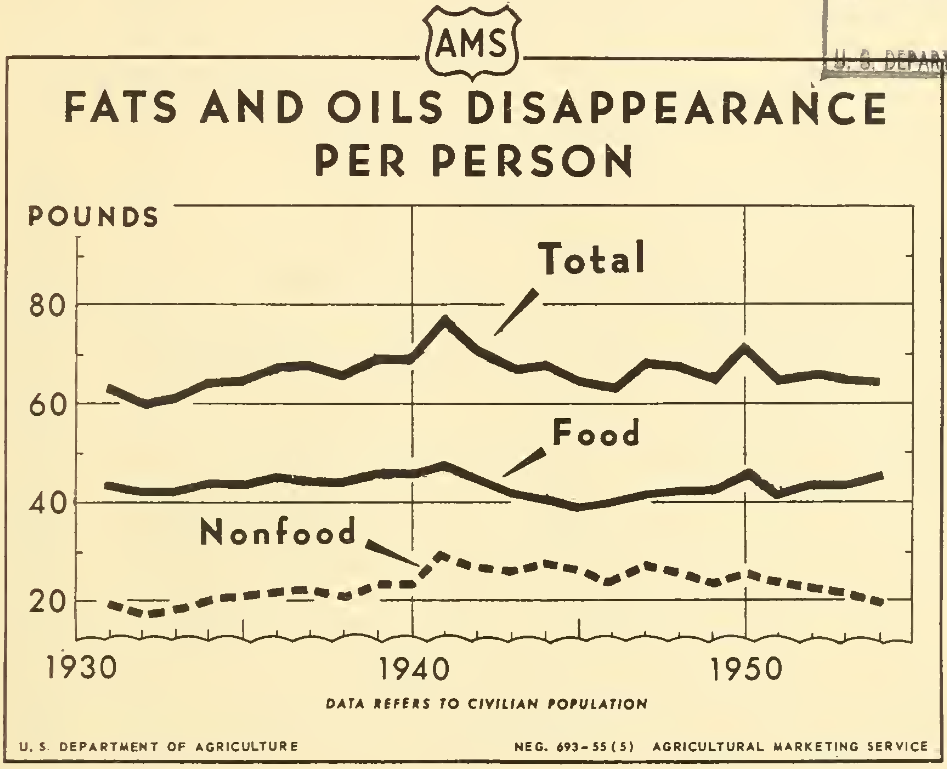
52F

FOR RELEASE
MAY 31, P.M.
1955

The FATS and OILS SITUATION

FOS-172

LIBRARY
CURRENT SERIAL RECORD
★ JUL 13 1955 ★
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE



FATS AND OILS DISAPPEARANCE PER PERSON

DATA REFERS TO CIVILIAN POPULATION

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 693-55 (5) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Total disappearance of fats and oils per person dropped about half a pound in 1954, as reduced use in nonfood products more than offset greater consumption in food. Substantial increases took place in all food categories except lard. The biggest decline in nonfood outlets was in soap although less oils also were used in drying oil products.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

AGRICULTURE - WASHINGTON

Table 1.- Wholesale prices per pound for fats, oils, and glycerin at specified markets

Item	April		1955		
	1953	1954	February	March	April
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Babassu oil, tanks, New York	---	---	---	---	15.2
Butter, creamery, Grade A (92-score) bulk, New York	66.0	57.9	58.1	57.9	57.9
Butter, creamery, Grade B, (90-score) bulk, Chicago	63.3	55.9	57.0	56.5	55.5
Castor oil, dehydrated, tanks, New York	30.1	21.7	20.6	20.6	20.4
Castor oil, No. 1, tanks, f.o.b. New Jersey mills	25.0	17.1	16.0	16.0	15.8
Castor oil, No. 3, technical, drums, carlots, f.o.b. N.Y.	25.8	17.8	16.6	16.5	15.8
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast, f.o.b. mill 1/	20.8	16.4	15.7	14.9	14.7
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports (tax included)	22.0	17.4	16.9	15.9	15.8
Coconut oil, Cochin type, refined, drums, N.Y. (tax included)	28.2	22.0	21.8	21.8	20.8
Cod oil, Newfoundland, drums, New York	10.0	9.5	10.2	10.5	10.5
Codliver oil, medicinal, U.S.P., barrels, New York	20.2	20.2	19.5	19.5	19.5
Corn oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	14.9	14.7	13.4	13.1	13.5
Corn oil, refined, drums, New York	19.5	21.0	20.5	20.0	19.9
Cottonseed oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	15.3	14.3	13.1	13.0	13.4
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., bleachable, tank cars, New York 2/	17.4	16.2	15.1	14.8	15.2
Cottonseed-oil foots, raw (50 percent T.F.A) delivered East	1.2	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.1
Cottonseed oil, refined, drums, New York	23.2	21.0	20.5	20.0	20.0
Degras, common, barrels, New York	17.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Glycerin, soaplye, basis 80 percent, tanks, New York	30.5	18.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Grease, A white, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	4.5	8.3	7.7	6.7	6.7
Grease, yellow, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	3.8	6.6	7.1	6.1	6.2
Lard, loose, tank cars, Chicago	9.3	19.1	11.1	10.9	11.8
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	10.5	20.4	12.5	12.2	12.9
Lard, refined, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	14.0	24.1	15.7	15.2	16.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	15.2	14.1	12.5	12.3	12.4
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, New York	17.7	16.9	15.1	15.0	15.2
Margarine, white, domestic vegetable, Chicago	28.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0
Menhaden oil, light pressed, tanks, New York	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.2
Neat's-foot oil, 30°, drums, carlots, New York	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
Oiticica oil, drums, f.o.b. New York	24.9	18.8	16.0	15.2	14.2
Oleo oil, extra, drums, New York	11.8	19.3	15.6	14.7	15.3
Oleostearine, barrels, New York	7.3	13.6	11.5	11.3	11.4
Olive oil, imported, edible, drums, New York	35.3	29.9	31.3	31.3	31.3
Olive oil foots, domestic, drums, carlots, New York	15.0	---	---	---	---
Palm oil, Congo, drums, f.o.b. New York 3/	12.0	12.5	13.0	13.2	12.9
Peanut oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. S.E. mills	21.9	17.5	17.9	16.4	15.7
Peanut oil, refined, drums, New York	32.0	25.0	25.5	24.6	22.7
Rapeseed oil, refined (denatured), tanks, New York	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.7	16.3
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	---	---	8.6	9.0	9.0
Sesame oil, refined, drums, New York	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0	36.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, f.o.b. Midwest mills	13.7	14.1	12.2	11.8	11.6
Soybean oil, refined, drums, New York	20.8	20.2	19.4	18.9	18.5
Shortening, containing animal fat, 1-pound cartons, Chicago	26.1	27.8	27.8	28.0	28.0
Shortening, cottonseed, hydrogenated, 10-drum lots, New York	23.8	23.4	22.8	21.6	21.2
Sperm oil, natural, 45°, drums, New York	12.9	14.8	15.2	15.2	15.2
Tall oil, refined, tanks, works	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2
Tallow, edible, loose, Chicago	5.5	12.3	9.6	8.8	8.5
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, tank cars, f.o.b. Chicago	4.3	6.9	7.7	6.6	6.7
Tallow, No. 1, inedible, Chicago	3.8	6.4	7.2	6.1	6.2
Tung oil, imported, drums, carlots, f.o.b. New York	30.8	24.1	24.4	24.3	24.7
Tung oil, tanks, New York	29.2	22.6	22.9	22.8	23.4

1/ Three-cent processing tax added to prices as originally quoted.
2/ Near-by futures.
3/ Tax excluded. Tax does not apply to palm oil used in the manufacture of iron or steel products, tin and terne plate. Since 1943 these are the major uses of palm oil.

Prices compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; The Journal of Commerce (New York); Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; reports of Bureau of Labor Statistics, and reports of Agricultural Marketing Service. Excise taxes and duties included where applicable.

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, May 24, 1955

CONTENTS

Page
Summary 3
Recent Developments 4
Food Fats 11
Butter and Margarine 12

SUMMARY

Output of food fats in October 1954-March 1955 was about the same as the year before, as a 20 percent increase in lard offset declines in vegetable oils and butter. But production for April-September is likely to be up considerably from a year ago, reflecting increases in soybean oil and lard. Little change is expected in output of butter.

Domestic disappearance of food fats in the first 6 months of the present marketing year was at a high level and up about 5 percent from a year ago. At least part of the rise reflects an expansion in donations by the Government to school lunch and other programs. Substantial increases in use took place in butter, lard, shortening and cooking and salad oils. There was little change in margarine consumption. Some seasonal tapering off is likely in April-September.

Exports of food fats in October-March were the largest of record and far above last year's large amount. More lard, soybeans and cottonseed oil were shipped. Exports are expected to continue heavy and the total for the marketing year may be as much as 50 percent above the previous record of 1.6 billion pounds established in the 1950-51 and 1953-54 marketing years.

Nearly all of the cottonseed oil exported has been from CCC stocks. Since last October 1, CCC has disposed of about 565 million pounds of cotton oil in the export market. This includes about 70 million pounds in the form of shortening and salad oils donated to needy persons abroad under Section 416. CCC also has disposed of over 40 million pounds domestically. Commitments have been made for another 100 million pounds for the domestic school lunch program and foreign relief. CCC's uncommitted stocks at present total only about 120 million pounds. The CCC expects to dispose of them and any future acquisitions under the 1954 cottonseed support

program, mostly in the export market, by the end of the present marketing year. If all the purchase authorizations for cottonseed oil that are outstanding are utilized, the quantity of oil taken would be greater than CCC's uncommitted stocks.

Stocks of all food fats at the end of the present marketing year (September 30, 1955) will be down sharply from the peak level of the two previous years. However, there is likely to be little change in the low level of commercial supplies; the entire reduction probably will be in CCC holdings of cottonseed oil and butter.

Domestic disappearance of nonfood fats per person in October 1954-March 1955 was down about half a pound from a year ago. Most of the decline was in soap although drying oil consumption also fell off. Other industrial uses increased. Use in soap this summer probably will continue to run under a year ago but other outlets probably will take at least as much.

Production of inedible tallow and greases in October 1954-March 1955, was just about equal to total disappearance and there has consequently been no change in stocks. Stocks on April 1, 1955, however, were somewhat smaller than on the same day the year before. A year earlier, output was less than total disappearance, stocks were reduced sharply and prices rose. Present prices are about the same as at the beginning of the marketing year and also equal to a year earlier. Compared with a year ago, production is up 3 percent, domestic disappearance is down about 3 percent and exports have remained about the same.

Production of inedible tallow and grease is likely to continue somewhat higher than a year earlier, because slaughter is expected to be up. If exports remain about the same as last year and domestic use slightly lower, stocks next October 1, the end of the present marketing year, would be slightly higher than on the same day a year earlier and also up from the present level.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Purchase Authorizations Issued for Fats and Oils

In recent months, the U. S. Government has issued purchase authorizations for exports of U. S. fats and oils--including about 31 million dollars for cottonseed oil. Under Title 1, Public Law 480, (sales for foreign currency for quantities over and above those amounts normally taken) about 18 million dollars have been allocated to Chile, Spain, Argentina, Turkey and Israel for the purchase of cottonseed oil. An additional 4.8 million for the purchase of cotton oil has been authorized for Bolivia and Pakistan under Title II of the same law (famine relief and other assistance). About 8 million dollars have been authorized for the purchase of cottonseed oil by the United Kingdom under section 402, Public Law 665 (permits the use of foreign currency for the purchase of surplus products). Additional authorizations under various programs are as follows: Pakistan - 1.1 million dollars for linseed oil and 0.9 million for tallow; United Kingdom - 8.6 million dollars for lard and 1 million for linseed oil; and Bolivia -- funds to buy about 4 to 5 million pounds of lard. It should be noted that the United Kingdom has taken only about half of the large authorization for cotton oil that was made last year.

Table 2.- Wholesale price per pound of leading fats and oils, United States, specified periods

Item	Average 1937-41	1953-1954				1954-1955		
		Oct. 1953	Jan. 1954	May 1954	Aug. 1954	Oct. 1954	Jan. 1955	Mid-May 1955
	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ct.
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	29.6	67.4	65.3	57.1	57.0	59.1	57.4	56.8
Lard, tank carlots, Chicago	7.6	15.8	15.3	17.0	17.0	14.2	11.5	11.0
Cottonseed oil, crude, South East mills	7.0	13.5	12.3	14.3	14.3	12.8	13.0	14.0
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, Midwest mills	6.4	13.3	12.1	13.9	14.8	12.1	12.2	11.9
Coconut oil, crude, tank cars, Pacific Coast 1/	7.0	19.2	19.3	16.6	15.3	15.7	15.8	14.0
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	9.3	16.0	14.8	14.2	16.0	14.5	12.3	13.2
Tung oil, tanks, New York	2/21.7	25.7	23.7	22.4	22.0	22.0	22.1	23.5
Inedible tallow, prime, Chicago	6.3	4.5	6.5	6.8	5.9	6.7	7.8	6.4

1/ Three cents added to allow for tax on first domestic processing.
2/ Drums, New York.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter; The National Provisioner; Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition; and reports of Commodity Stabilization Service.

The April 1955 issue of the Marketing and Transportation Situation, MTS-117, contains an article on Trends in Marketing Soybeans. Copies can be obtained without charge from the Information Office, A.M.S., United States Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

Farmers' Decisions May Influence Soybeans

Decisions that farmers are now making with regard to the soybeans that they have placed under support programs could have considerable influence on prices, crushings, exports and carryover stocks. Of the 35.2 million bushels still under programs as of mid-April (5.8 million had been redeemed), 15.4 million were warehouse-stored beans. Under the provisions of the support program, unredeemed warehouse-stored beans are taken over by CCC at maturity. If the market price prevailing on the last day for redemptions (May 31) is higher than support plus charges and interest, producers will be paid the difference. Consequently, it would be possible for the Corporation to acquire substantial quantities of warehouse-stored beans even though prices continue moderately above support. (Producers also would have to pay charges and interest costs if they redeemed the beans.) If CCC does acquire a considerable quantity of beans, Government policy as to their disposal will have an important bearing on prices and use of soybeans.

Despite a record crop, prices received by farmers for soybeans in October 1954-February 1955 were relatively stable -- ranging from $2.54 to $2.61 per bushel -- and well above the national average support price of $2.22 per bushel. The stability reflected little change in the total value of the product obtained from the beans, heavy export demand and the slow movement from farms. The farmers' share of the total value of the products was about the same as in the 1951-53 crop years and well above any crop year prior to 1951.

Farm prices have declined about 25 cents per bushel since February, reflecting mainly a 15 percent drop in prices of meal. Present meal prices are the lowest since October 1950. Prices of most feeds have been lower this spring than a year earlier, with the greatest drop in high-protein feeds. Livestock prices generally are lower and feeders in some areas may be trying to cut costs by reducing their cash outlay for purchased feed such as the high protein feeds.

Soybean crushings in October 1954-April 1955 totaled about 146 million bushels (April is partly estimated), only 7 million more than last year's low level. If the total for the entire crop year were to reach 245-250 million bushels -- not a particularly large crush -- crushings in May-September would have to average 20-21 million per month, well above the average for this period of seasonally low crushings.

Soybean exports continue to run well above any other year. The total for the October 1954-April 1955 period was about 41.5 million bushels (April is partly estimated), nearly 7 million more than last year's record. In order of quantity taken, the soybeans went mostly to Japan, Canada, Netherlands, Western Germany, Formosa, Denmark, Israel, France, and the United Kingdom. Exports for the entire crop year, excluding any beans acquired by CCC under the support program and then sold, probably will reach 50 million bushels and possibly could go as high as 55 million. The previous record was set in 1953-54 when 40 million were shipped out.

Stocks of soybeans in all positions on April 1 totaled a record 177 million bushels, 30 million more than the previous high on April 1, 1953. Farm stocks also were at a peak indicating that the movement from farms still was comparatively slow. This strong holding action, aided by the placing of 12 percent of the crop under support programs, probably explains why the farmers' share of the total value of the products continues to be relatively high.

Prices of soybean oil this crop year have fluctuated within a range of one cent per pound. Soybean oil prices moved up about half a cent in the past month as some tightness developed in vegetable oil supplies because of tenders of cotton oil to CCC and the moderate level of soybean crushings so far this crop year. The present price of about 12 cents per pound is about the same as at the beginning of the crop year but about 2 cents less than a year ago. Total disappearance of all vegetable oils is greater than a year ago.

Last srping and summer, prices of all vegetable oils increased sharply as market prices of cotton oil rose to the CCC domestic resale level when large tenderings tightened commercial supplies. Moderate quantities of cotton oil were purchased from CCC by the trade last summer. It appears unlikely that a comparable situation will develop this year.

1954 Cottonseed Crop Estimate Increased; Tenders to CCC Decline in Last Month

Cottonseed production from the 1954 crop now is placed at 5,702 thousand tons, up 134 thousand from last December's estimate but 1,046 thousand less than the 1953 output. The yield of cottonseed per acre in cultivation on July 1 was a record 576 pounds, 41 pounds more than the previous record established a year earlier. Yields were sharply above average in the irrigated areas of Texas and the far West. Acreage allotments were in effect in 1954 for the first time since 1950 and the acreage in cultivation on July 1, 1954 was down 22 percent from the year before.

The acreage allotment for the 1955 crop is about 15 percent below that for the 1954 crop.

Prices received by farmers for 1954 crop cottonseed averaged $60 per ton, nearly $8 more than the year before and also above support. Tenders of cottonseed products to CCC under the support program for cottonseed were rather small through mid-February, as the market value of the "package" was above the CCC value. However, meal prices fell off sharply and pulled the market value of the package down to a level where tenders increased considerably. Tenders of oil rose from 79 million pounds as of February 9 to 185 million by May 18. This movement of cotton oil into CCC's hands tightened commercial supplies and raised market prices nearly a cent in the past month to above the CCC price. As a result tenders have been greatly reduced.

CCC Selling Flaxseed

The Department recently announced that it expects to acquire all of the 10 million bushels of 1954 crop flaxseed that were placed under support programs. (This quantity is equal to about 25 percent of the crop.) The take-over period began on May 1 and the seed is now being offered in part for export sale and in part for domestic sale as it is acquired.

Flaxseed prices sagged considerably below support the last few months but have moved up somewhat in recent weeks. The rise probably reflects some tightening in commercial supplies and prospects for a small 1955 crop in Texas which is now being harvested. Linseed oil prices declined sharply from July 1954 (the beginning of the crop year) through January, were relatively stable through April but have now increased moderately. Commercial supplies were tight last July but price weakness developed as new crop crushings increased in volume. The recent rise in oil prices probably reflects a tightening in supplies. Domestic disappearance of linseed oil in July 1954-March 1955 totaled 373 million pounds, 4 percent less than a year earlier. Linseed meal prices increased substantially from last July through December but have since declined sharply and at present are the lowest in nearly 4 years.

Import Quota on Peanuts Changed; 1955 Crop Allotments Increased; Support Announced for 1955 Crop

The President on May 16 announced another change in the import quota for peanuts for the current fiscal year.

Ordinarily, domestic output of peanuts is more than sufficient to meet all needs at price support levels and import quotas have been in effect in recent years to prevent material interference with the support programs. Peanuts are a basic commodity and support is mandatory. Imports have been limited to 2 million pounds per year. Shelled and unshelled peanuts are subject to import duties of 7 and 4.25 cents per pound, respectively.

This crop year, supplies have been short because drought severely reduced the 1954 crop. As a consequence, the President last March increased the import quota to 53 million pounds, shelled basis, and imposed a fee of 2 cents per pound of shelled peanuts (in addition to the 7 cent duty) on the added 51 million pounds that could be imported. As the supply of peanuts with large kernels seemed to be sufficient, the added quota was limited to the smaller kernels. Also, the additional quota applied only for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1955.

However, the shortage has since appeared to be greater than was assumed earlier in the year and the latest announcement by the President lifts all restrictions on the quantity of shelled peanuts that may be imported. The 2 cent fee per pound of shelled peanuts is retained (making a total of 9 cents when added to the customary import duty). Also, the period during which these peanuts can come in is extended one month -- through July 1955 -- and the limitation on the size of peanuts which can be imported is removed.

On May 4 the Department announced a 7.5 percent increase in the marketing quota and acreage allotments for the 1955 peanut crop. The increase applies to all areas and types of peanuts. The decision to make these increases followed an investigation and hearing, as required by law.

Prices for 1955 crop peanuts will be supported at a national average minimum level of $244.80 per ton, the same as a year earlier. This is equal to 90 percent of the April 15, 1955 parity.

This is the first year under the Agricultural Act of 1949 as amended that a 90 percent support for peanuts was not mandatory (as long as farmers approved marketing quotas). Support for the 1955 crop can range between 82.5 to 90 percent based upon supply-demand conditions. However, on the basis of the latest estimates of supply-demand conditions support at 90 percent of parity would be required for the 1955 crop.

The principal provisions of the 1955 program are similar to those in effect for the 1954 crop.

CCC Sells Tung Oil

Last February, the CCC announced that it would offer tung oil weekly for domestic or export sale on a bid basis. As of that period, the Corporation owned about 38 million pounds of tung oil. Through mid-May, CCC had accepted bids for 3.5 million pounds. Sales were made at prices somewhat above the support level of 21.2 cents per pound, f.o.b. tankcars, at mills. Substantial additional sales are likely to be made by CCC as commercial supplies will not be sufficient to meet probable use.

Production from the 1954 crop now is estimated at slightly over 15 million pounds. Imports probably will total about 25 million, making a total available commercial supply (beginning commercial stocks are assumed to be near the minimum) of about 40 million pounds. Domestic use appears to be at an annual rate of about 50 million pounds, the same as in recent years, and a couple of million pounds apparently are being exported. Hence a considerable quantity of oil will have to come from CCC stocks. Market prices have moved up since the beginning of the marketing year (November 1, 1954), probably reflecting the short 1954 crop and the prospective small crop this year. At present, prices (23.5 cents per pound, New York) are about 1 cent per pound higher than a year earlier.

Prospects are that the 1955 tung crop probably will be a failure or near-failure because of frost damage last March. Output of tung oil in 1955-56 may be considerably less than the 15 million pounds produced in the current crop year, the least in many years, and far below likely requirements. However, the CCC carryover probably still will be substantial.

Somewhat Larger Supplies of Copra in Prospect [1]

The world volume of copra and coconut oil available for export in 1955 may be somewhat larger than in 1954. With favorable weather, production of copra in the Philippines in 1955 is expected, by unofficial sources, to increase about 10 percent from the 1,050,000 tons estimated to have been produced in 1954. Indonesia's output is forecast at approximately the 1954 level, and production in Malaya and Ceylon probably will not vary greatly from last year.

Shipments of copra and coconut oil in terms of copra equivalent from the 4 major surplus-producing countries--the Philippines, Indonesia, Malaya and Ceylon--totaled an estimated 1.5 million long tons in 1954, an increase of 14 percent from the 1.3 million tons shipped in 1953. Exports from the Philippines in 1954 were up one-fourth from 1953 and from Malaya shipments increased 15 percent. However, exports from Indonesia declined 2 percent and from Ceylon, 9 percent.

The Philippine Coconut Administration (PHILCOA) is sponsoring a program to improve the quality of copra produced in the Philippines. The Board of Administrators ruled that after April 30, 1955, all copra below the standard set by the PHILCOA either for export or for domestic use was to be condemned. Export certificates were not to be issued to exporters whose copra is found below such standards. To what extent this program will affect exports of copra from the Philippines remains to be seen.

Communist China has become an increasingly important market for Ceylonese coconut oil and Indonesian copra. A continuation and possible strengthening of demand from China probably would stimulate exports from both Ceylon and Indonesia. Moreover, with the recent sharp reduction in export duties of coconut products in Ceylon, the market situation is expected to show some improvement. And in Indonesia the reorganization and decentralization of the Copra Fund late in 1954 may bring about increased exports.

---

[1] Prepared by Foreign Agricultural Service, U. S. D. A.

Following a decline in the spring of 1954, international prices of copra and coconut oil remained relatively stable throughout the remainder of the year. Some improvement early in 1955 was followed by a decline in March and April. U. S. prices for coconut oil so far in 1955 have been considerably lower than in the same period a year earlier. Among the factors that will be reflected in the future world price trend are the extent to which palm and whale oils will be favored in European markets over copra and coconut oil, the volume of Indonesian copra and Ceylonese coconut oil that is shipped to China and international developments in the Formosan area.

FOOD FATS

High Level of Use; Large Exports

U. S. civilians apparently took 45.2 pounds (fat content) of food fats per person in 1954, much more than in any year since 1950. Part of the rise reflects an expansion in donations by the Government to school lunch programs, nonprofit institutions, and welfare organizations. (Donations of shortening increased from 16 million pounds in 1953 to 53 million in 1954 while butter rose from 55 million to 93 million pounds. There was also a small increase in donations of salad oils.) Increases in use were registered for all categories except lard. The category "other edible oils" (which includes cooking and salad oils, mayonnaise, etc.) showed a sharp increase from 1953 to 1954. However, this is a residual item calculated in this office and often is substantially revised when the annual Census data become available and data for 1954 have not yet been released.

For 1955, per capita consumption of butter probably will increase while margarine will remain about the same. More lard and less vegetable shortening are likely to be used in 1955.

Increased use of lard in 1955 will be possible because of greater supplies. Beginning stocks were up somewhat and production is expected to be about 15 percent higher than a year ago. Greater output will mainly reflect increased slaughter of hogs. Use of lard in shortening in 1955 is expected to continue the upward trend which was temporarily reversed last year by limited supplies. Such use totaled 86 million pounds in the first three months of 1955 compared with only 34 million last year. Exports of lard are running above last year's level and the annual total probably will be up from a year ago. Domestic disappearance of lard through March was 11 percent more than last year. Less vegetable shortening probably will be used because of the increase in lard consumption. Stocks of lard and shortening have increased sharply this year and on April 1 were much higher than a year ago (table 3).

Exports of food fats in calendar 1954 were at a peak of 1.9 billion pounds (including the oil equivalent of oilseeds exported for crushing). Large quantities of cotton oil, lard and soybeans were shipped abroad. Nearly all of the cotton oil was from CCC stocks and sold at less than U. S. domestic prices. Exports are continuing heavy in 1955.

TRENDS IN DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF BUTTER AND MARGARINE

Longtime Decline in Use of Butter, Increase in Margarine

Over the past 2 decades, a substantial shift has occurred in the pattern of consumption of the two major table spreads -- butter and margarine. Butter use declined from 16.8 pounds per person in 1935-39 to 9.0 pounds in 1954. Margarine consumption in the same period rose from 2.8 pounds per person to 8.4 pounds.

Increased consumption of margarine has only partly offset the decline in the consumption of butter. The total use of these products in 1954 was 17.4 pounds per person compared with 19.6 pounds in 1935-39. Several factors may account for this: Other spreads such as mayonnaise and cheese have increased in popularity, and the per capita use of bread and potatoes has declined from the prewar level.

The outlook for 1955 indicates that butter consumption per person may move up slightly as it did from 1953 to 1954. However, as in 1954, the gain may be partly due to increased donations of butter to school lunch and other domestic food programs. Government donations of butter for domestic use rose from 55 million pounds in 1953 to 93 million in 1954. Excluding domestic donations of butter in 1953 and 1954, the per capita use of butter would have been 8.2 and 8.4 pounds, respectively. Total butter use last year exceeded that of margarine, but excluding donations, the two would have been equal [1]. Margarine consumption per person has shown indications recently of leveling off and in 1955 probably will be about the same as the year before.

Many factors in varying degree over the past 20 years led to this shift from butter to margarine. World War II restrictions on the use of butterfat and subsequent rationing of butter to consumers led to a fairly sharp drop in the use of butter during the war. In this same period, consumption of margarine increased somewhat even though it also was under point rationing and production quotas.

---

[1] The USDA also is disposing of substantial quantities of its butter through donations to needy persons abroad and through other export programs. Such shipments totaled 24 million pounds in 1953 and 53 million in 1954 and were about 40 million pounds in January-March 1955. Since last summer output of butter has been running somewhat below the level of the year before, mainly reflecting greater consumption of fluid milk and lower milk output in recent months. Stocks of butter (CCC and commercial) on May 1, 1955 totaled 293 million pounds, 82 million less than a year earlier. Of greater significance is the fact that butter stocks have been reduced 215 million pounds since the September 1, 1954 peak. In the comparable period a year earlier, stocks actually increased 41 million pounds.

The removal of much restrictive legislation on margarine has encouraged greater use of this product. Twenty-two States were still prohibiting the sale of colored margarine in 1947. 2/ These included, among others, such populous States as New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, California, Michigan, New Jersey, and Ohio. Currently only Wisconsin and Minnesota bar all sales of the colored product. California and Pennsylvania prohibit its use in public eating places.

In addition, certain restrictive Federal measures on the sale and price of margarine were lifted in 1950. Federal excise taxes of 10 cents per pound on colored margarine and 1/4 cent per pound on the uncolored product were repealed, effective July 1, 1950. The act removing the excise tax also repealed the annual retailers', wholesalers', and manufacturers' tax imposed on the margarine industry.

The sharp growth in domestic output of vegetable oils in the last 15 years has provided plentiful supplies of oil for use in margarine at comparatively low prices.

Acceptance of margarine has increased over the past several years due to standardization and general improvement of the product. Also important over the postwar period has been the vigorous merchandising and promotional campaign carried on by the margarine industry.

Butter prices to consumers usually have been at least double those for margarine. However, the ratio in 1952 and 1953 was close to 3 to 1. In 1954, butter prices to consumers were about 2 1/2 times margarine prices and this relationship is expected to prevail in 1955. Furthermore, in recent months there has been larger use of coupons and other special price concessions for margarine which are not usually reflected in quoted retail prices.

Wholesale prices of butter have been close to Government purchase prices a large part of the time since the postwar program was begun in 1949. USDA purchases of butter under price support programs totaled 114 million pounds in 1949, 128 million in 1950, 359 million in 1953, and 320 million pounds in 1954. Purchases in 1951 and 1952 were very small. Purchases from January 1 through May 21, 1955 totaled 73 million pounds, 116 million less than a year earlier.

Nature of Market for Butter and Margarine

Data now being collected each week from a representative nationwide sample of 5,800 families 3/ indicates the current nature of the

---

2/ Ala., Fla., Okla. and S. C. removed their prohibitions during World War II. Other States removed their prohibitions as follows: 1948- Me., Md., Mass., Mo., N. J.; 1949- Calif., Mich., N. H., Ohio, N.C.; 1951- Conn., Del., Ill., Ore., Pa., Wyo.; 1952- N. Y., Wash.; 1953-Iowa, Mont., S. Dak., and Vt.

3/ "Household Purchases of Butter, Cheese, Nonfat Dry Milk Solids, and Margarine" released monthly, quarterly, and annually by Agricultural Marketing Service, USDA, Washington 25, D. C.

household market for butter and margarine. These data reveal that household purchases of butter make up over 60 percent of total use of creamery butter while margarine purchases by householders were about 90 percent of total use. A study, 4/ made in the fall of 1954, of restaurants in the continental United States showed that 81 percent of all restaurants use butter while only 52 percent use margarine.

During the 12 months, April 1954-March 1955, U. S. householders bought 13 percent more butter and 3 percent more margarine than in the previous year. During the same period, consumers reported a drop of 10 percent in butter prices while margarine prices were unchanged from a year earlier.

Additional information from this continuing household survey shows that the best household market for butter is in the Northeast and North Central States. Butter purchases per capita in Southern and Mountain-Southwest households were equal to only 30 and 40 percent of the United States average. Relative per capita incomes in these regions probably accounts for some of the reported differences.

For margarine, Pacific Coast States householders were the largest per capita users; however, regional differences in reported per capita purchase rates for margarine were much less marked than those for butter. Pacific Coast States householders also used more margarine and butter combined than any other area.

This survey of household purchases of certain dairy products and margarine has also yielded some relationships between purchases and family characteristics. For example, high income families tend to eat more butter while low income families use more margarine. For butter and margarine use combined, the differences by income groups were not noticeable.

Changes from April-September 1947 to April-September 1954 by income groups ranged from a decrease of 0.7 of a pound to 1.1 pounds per capita for butter and an increase of 1.1 to 1.3 pounds for margarine.

Families with housewives 45 years old and over were not only the largest per capita users of butter but they also used more margarine than families with younger housewives. It should also be noted that from April-September 1947 to April-September 1954, only those households with the older housewives increased their combined use of butter and margarine. These older housewives probably do more cooking and baking and their families have higher incomes than younger housewives.

Use of butter and of margarine per person was inversely related to size of household. In 1954, those families with 6 or more members were buying, on a per capita basis, less than half the quantity of butter plus margarine taken by families with 1 or 2 members.

4/ Alfred Politz Research Inc., and is based on a probability sample.

Table 3 .- Selected fats and oils: Supply and disposition, October 1954-March 1955 with comparison

Item	Beginning stocks		Production from domestic materials		Imports and production from imported material		Total supply	
	Oct. 1, 1953	Oct. 1, 1954	Oct. 1953-Mar. 1954	Oct. 1954-Mar. 1955	Oct. 1953-Mar. 1954	Oct. 1954 Mar. 1955	Oct. 1953-Mar. 1954	Oct. 1954 Mar. 1955
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter, creamery (actual weight)	323	489	671	600	1	1/	994	1,089
Lard, except farm	42	50	1,106	1,332	---	---	1,148	1,382
Beef fats 2/	8	10	127	131	---	1/	135	141
Edible vegetable oils 3/	1,215	1,059	4/3,251	4/3,090	28	49	4,494	4,197
Total food fats	1,589	1,607	5,155	5,153	28	49	6,772	6,809
Nonfood fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible and grease	363	268	1,344	1,388	1	3	1,708	1,658
Coconut oil	56	59	---	---	293	291	348	350
Other lauric acids 5/	9	9	---	---	12	30	21	39
Linseed oil	587	253	308	324	---	1/	895	578
Other drying oils 6/	27	58	36	15	34	30	97	104
Palm oil	18	23	---	---	17	31	35	54
Castor oil, No 1 and No. 3	41	25	7	4	46	57	94	86
Fish and marine mammal oils	85	62	27	29	23	30	136	121
Total	1,187	756	1,721	1,761	425	474	3,333	2,991
Grand Total	2,776	2,364	6,876	6,913	454	523	10,105	9,801
Margarine (actual weight)	19	20	724	739	---	---	743	759
Shortening	89	96	971	1,076	---	---	1,061	1,172

Item	Exports		Domestic disappearance		Ending stocks	
	Oct. 1953-Mar. 1954	Oct. 1954-Mar. 1955	Oct. 1953-Mar. 1954	Oct. 1954-Mar. 1955	Mar. 31, 1954	Mar. 31, 1955
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
Food fats and oils						
Butter, creamery (actual weight)	23	70	625	707	347	312
Lard. except farm	216	335	853	910	79	137
Beef fats 2/	24	16	98	106	12	19
Edible vegetable oils 3/	4/ 617	4/ 929	2,252	2,349	1,624	919
Total food fats	881	1,350	3,829	4,072	2,062	1,387
Nonfood fats and oils						
Tallow, inedible and grease	595	602	820	793	293	263
Coconut oil	5	6	283	264	60	80
Other lauric acids 5/	---	---	20	29	1	9
Linseed oil	152	160	239	211	504	207
Other drying oils 6/	1/	2	40	40	56	62
Palm oil	---	---	21	37	14	18
Castor oil, No. 1 and No. 3	1/	1	60	53	33	33
Fish and marine mammal oils	84	61	14	16	38	45
Total	837	832	1,496	1,442	1,000	717
Grand Total	1,718	2,183	5,325	5,514	3,062	2,104
Margarine (actual weight)	4	3	715	727	24	28
Shortening	12	14	960	1,008	89	150

1/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

2/ Includes oleo oil, oleo stock, oleo stearine and edible tallow.

3/ Includes corn, cottonseed, olive, peanut and soybean oils.

4/ Also includes oil equivalent of soybeans and peanuts exported for crushing (soybeans--331 million pounds in 1953, 433 million pounds in 1954; peanuts--46 million pounds in 1953, 0 in 1954).

5/ Includes babassu, palm-kernel and tucum kernel oils.

6/ Includes tung, Oiticica and dehydrated castor oils. Computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 4 .- Domestic disappearance of food fats, and fats and oils used in industrial products, year beginning October 1954 with comparisons

Year and Item	Unit	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July-Sept.	Total
1952-53						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	351	314	378	330	1,373
Fat content	Mil.lb.	283	253	304	265	1,105
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	341	353	288	299	1,281
Fat content	Mil.lb.	278	287	234	241	1,040
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	510	472	435	422	1,839
Shortening	Mil.lb.	414	413	331	424	1,582
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	288	346	370	382	1,386
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,773	1,770	1,673	1,735	6,951
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.1	11.0	10.4	10.7	43.1
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	346	350	315	278	1,289
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	234	250	260	248	992
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	279	268	308	273	1,128
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb	859	868	883	799	3,409
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.4	5.4	5.5	4.9	21.1
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,632	2,638	2,556	2,534	10,360
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.4	16.4	15.8	15.6	64.2
1953-54						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	373	350	387	364	1,474
Fat content	Mil.lb.	300	281	311	293	1,185
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	346	369	309	314	1,338
Fat content	Mil.lb.	282	303	249	254	1,088
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	462	442	366	375	1,645
Shortening	Mil.lb.	492	469	481	454	1,896
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	331	334	385	443	1,493
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,868	1,829	1,792	1,819	7,308
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.5	11.2	10.9	11.0	44.6
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	364	339	284	259	1,246
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	236	208	242	256	942
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	278	247	277	268	1,070
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	877	794	804	784	3,259
Per person 2/	Lb.	5.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	19.9
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,745	2,623	2,596	2,603	10,567
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.8	16.0	15.8	15.8	64.4
1954-55						
Butter:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	404	399			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	325	321			
Margarine:						
Actual weight	Mil.lb.	359	368			
Fat content	Mil.lb.	288	293			
Lard (direct)	Mil.lb.	465	438			
Shortening	Mil.lb.	513	491			
Other edible 1/	Mil.lb.	369	368			
Food (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	1,960	1,912			
Per person 2/	Lb.	11.8	11.5			
Soap 3/ 4/	Mil.lb.	291	282			
Drying oil products 5/	Mil.lb.	220	226			
Other industrial products 4/	Mil.lb.	282	311			
All industrial products:						
Total	Mil.lb.	793	819			
Per person 2/	Lb.	4.8	4.9			
All products (fat content):						
Total	Mil.lb.	2,753	2,731			
Per person 2/	Lb.	16.6	16.4			

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, and shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, and confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Civilian and military. 3/ Excludes fat equivalent of exports and shipments of soap. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in January 1949, the use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census and United States Department of Agriculture. Total and per person estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 5.- Butter and margarine: Consumption and retail prices

Period	Consumption per person						Retail prices		
	Butter	Margarine	Total butter and margarine	Difference between butter and margarine	Percent of total		Butter 1/	Margarine 1/	Butter and margarine ratio
					Butter	Margarine			
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Ct.	Ct.	Ratio
1935-39	16.8	2.8	19.6	14.0	85.7	14.3	36.5	18.1	2.0
1942	15.7	2.7	18.4	13.0	85.3	14.7	47.0	22.1	2.1
1943	11.7	3.8	15.5	7.9	75.5	24.5	52.4	23.6	2.2
1947	11.1	4.9	16.0	6.2	69.3	30.7	80.0	40.8	2.0
1949	10.4	5.7	16.1	4.7	64.6	35.4	72.1	30.8	2.3
1950	10.6	6.0	16.6	4.6	63.8	36.2	72.5	30.7	2.4
1951	9.5	6.5	16.0	3.0	59.4	40.6	81.4	35.2	2.3
1952	8.6	7.8	16.4	0.8	52.4	47.6	85.0	29.9	2.8
1953	2/8.5	7.9	16.4	0.6	51.8	48.2	79.0	29.4	2.7
1954	2/9.0	8.4	17.4	0.6	51.7	48.3	72.4	29.9	2.4

1/ Average retail prices in all communities from records of AMS. Beginning with 1953 this series is identical with reports of B. L. S.

2/ If domestic donations are excluded, the totals in 1953 and 1954 would be 8.2 and 8.4 pounds, respectively.

Table 6.- Butter and margarine: Consumption by family characteristics and areas

Item	Purchases per person in April-September			
	1947	1953	1954	Change from 1947 to 1954
	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Family income				
Upper	5.7	5.9	6.0	0.3
Upper middle	5.8	6.3	5.8	0.0
Lower middle	5.5	5.8	5.7	0.2
Lower	5.2	6.2	5.7	0.5
Age of housewife				
Under 35 years	4.6	4.6	4.4	-0.2
35-44-years	5.5	5.3	5.4	-0.1
45 years and older	6.5	7.3	7.2	0.7
Size of family				
1 and 2 members	8.3	8.4	8.2	-0.1
3 members	6.4	6.7	6.3	-0.1
4 and 5 members	5.2	5.5	5.2	-0.0
6 or more members	4.0	4.3	3.7	-0.3
U. S. Total	5.6	6.0	5.8	0.2
Areas				
North East	6.7	6.9	6.8	0.1
South	2.5	3.9	3.5	1.0
North Central	6.8	6.6	6.6	-0.2
Mountain and Southwest	4.2	5.5	4.8	0.6
Pacific	6.6	7.3	7.1	0.5

Data taken from A.M.S., U.S.D.A. reports intitled "Household Purchases of Butter, Cheese, Nonfat Dry Milk Solids and Margarine"

Table 7.- Margarine: Consumption by family characteristics and areas

Item	Percentage of all families buying in April-September				Purchases per person in April-September			
	1947	1953	1954	Change from 1947 to 1954	1947	1953	1954	Change from 1947 to 1954
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Family Income								
Upper	57	76	65	8	1.9	3.3	3.1	1.2
Upper middle	59	80	73	14	2.2	3.8	3.3	1.1
Lower middle	56	79	85	29	2.2	3.7	3.5	1.3
Lower	60	79	80	20	2.5	4.3	3.8	1.3
Age of Housewife								
Under 35 years	56	78	79	23	1.8	3.0	2.7	0.9
35-44 years	58	78	73	15	2.2	3.3	3.1	0.9
45 years and over	59	79	76	17	2.5	4.5	4.2	1.7
Size of Family								
1 and 2 members	59	76	76	17	3.3	5.1	4.8	1.5
3 members	57	79	78	21	2.3	4.0	3.6	1.3
4 and 5 members	58	80	76	18	2.0	3.3	3.0	1.0
6 or more members	57	80	74	17	1.7	3.2	2.5	0.8
U. S. Total	58	78	76	18	2.2	3.7	3.4	1.2
Areas								
Northeast	60	74	75	15	2.4	3.6	3.6	1.2
South	47	78	74	27	1.5	3.3	2.8	1.3
North Central	56	77	72	16	2.1	3.5	3.2	1.1
Mountain and Southwest	61	89	82	21	2.4	4.5	3.9	1.5
Pacific	75	85	84	9	3.8	5.2	4.7	0.9

Table 8.- Butter: Consumption by family characteristics and areas

Item	Percentage of all families buying in April-September				Purchases per person in April-September			
	1947	1953	1954	Change from 1947 to 1954	1947	1953	1954	Change from 1947 to 1954
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
Family Income								
Upper	79	66	56	-23	3.8	2.7	2.8	-1.0
Upper middle	72	59	52	-20	3.5	2.4	2.4	-1.1
Lower middle	70	56	62	- 8	3.3	2.0	2.2	-1.1
Lower	61	53	51	-10	2.6	1.9	1.9	-0.7
Age of Housewife								
Under 35 years	69	51	52	-17	2.8	1.6	1.7	-1.1
35-44 years	70	61	57	-13	3.3	2.1	2.3	-1.0
45 years and over	72	60	56	-16	3.9	2.8	3.0	-0.9
Size of Family								
1 and 2 members	74	62	57	-17	4.9	3.3	3.4	-1.5
3 members	72	59	56	-16	4.0	2.7	2.7	-1.3
4 and 5 members	71	59	56	-15	3.1	2.2	2.2	-0.9
6 or more members	61	44	44	-17	2.3	1.2	1.2	-1.1
U. S. Total	71	59	55	-16	3.4	2.3	2.4	-1.0
						3.3		
Areas								
Northeast	87	74	72	-15	4.3	3.3	3.3	-1.0
South	37	34	29	- 8	1.0	0.6	0.7	-0.3
North Central	82	68	67	-15	4.7	3.1	3.4	-1.3
Mountain and Southwest	49	35	32	-17	1.9	1.0	.9	-1.0
Pacific	71	60	60	-11	2.9	2.1	2.3	-0.6

Data for these tables taken from AMS, USDA reports entitled "Household Purchases of Butter, Cheese, Nonfat Dry Milk Solids and Margarine."

Table 9.- Butter, actual weight: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-1954 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition				
	Production			Imports	Cold storage stocks, Jan. 1 2/	Total supply	Exports and shipments to U. S. Territories	Domestic disappearance			
	Creamery	Farm	Total					Total	Direct use as butter		
									Military procurement	Civilian	Civilian per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,716	479	2,195	9	64	2,268	7	2,196	---	2,196	16.8
1940	1,837	403	2,240	1	55	2,296	11	2,244	---	2,244	16.7
1941	1,872	395	2,268	4	41	2,313	13	2,185	70	2,116	15.8
1942	1,764	366	2,130	20	114	2,264	24	2,217	124	2,092	15.7
1943	1,674	342	2,015	3	25	2,043	94	1,791	266	1,525	11.7
1944	1,489	330	1,818	2	158	1,978	97	1,853	321	1,532	11.8
1945	1,364	336	1,699	4	28	1,731	55	1,635	222	1,413	10.8
1946	1,171	331	1,502	7	41	1,550	16	1,510	54	1,456	10.4
1947	1,329	311	1,640	4	23	1,667	17	1,628	28	1,600	11.1
1948	1,210	293	1,504	3/	22	1,526	8	1,486	36	1,450	9.9
1949	1,412	276	1,688	3/	32	1,720	6	1,581	32	1,549	10.4
1950	1,386	262	1,648	3/	133	1,781	28	1,648	34	1,614	10.6
1951	1,203	249	1,452	3/	105	1,557	24	1,506	53	1,454	9.5
1952	1,188	229	1,417	3/	27	1,445	2	1,369	38	1,331	8.6
1953	1,412	218	1,629	3/	73	1,702	26	1,394	43	1,351	8.5
1954 4/	1,449	211	1,661	1	282	1,943	56	1,508	65	1,444	9.0
1955					379						

1/ Totals computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Includes stocks held by U. S. Department of Agriculture.
3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.
4/ Preliminary.

Table 10.- Margarine, actual weight: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940-1954 1/

Year	Supply			Disposition			
	Production	Stocks Jan. 1	Total	Exports and shipments	Domestic disappearance		
					Military	Civilian 2/	
						Total	Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	372	---	372	1	---	371	2.8
1940	320	---	320	1	---	318	2.4
1941	368	---	368	5	---	364	2.7
1942	426	---	426	32	---	364	2.7
1943	614	---	614	109	2	501	3.8
1944	588	---	588	93	1	497	3.8
1945	614	---	614	83	14	525	4.0
1946	573	---	573	52	5	533	3.8
1947	746	---	746	31	6	713	4.9
1948	908	---	908	16	5	887	6.0
1949	862	---	862	7	4	851	5.7
1950	937	13	950	7	11	918	6.0
1951	1,041	14	1,055	6	34	996	6.5
1952	1,286	19	1,305	8	54	1,219	7.8
1953	1,292	25	1,317	9	30	1,256	7.9
1954 3/	1,364	22	1,386	8	3	1,347	8.4
1955		27					

1/ Totals and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers.
2/ Prior to 1950 based upon data from Bureau of Internal Revenue.
3/ Preliminary.

Table 11.- Shortening: Supply and disposition, average 1935-39, 1940 to date 1/

Year	Supply: Production	Supply: Imports	Supply: Stocks, Jan. 1	Supply: Total supply	Disposition: Exports and shipments	Disposition: Domestic Disappearance: Military excluding relief	Disposition: Domestic Disappearance: Civilian: Total	Disposition: Domestic Disappearance: Civilian: Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	1,529	4	43	1,576	8	---	1,519	11.6
1940	1,190	1	57	1,247	9	---	1,185	8.8
1941	1,409	1	54	1,465	12	32	1,367	10.2
1942	1,300	2/	53	1,354	15	57	1,237	9.3
1943	1,438	2/	46	1,483	81	102	1,234	9.5
1944	1,363	2/	67	1,431	19	212	1,147	8.8
1945	1,441	2/	53	1,494	52	223	1,175	9.0
1946	1,450	2/	44	1,494	26	18	1,409	10.0
1947	1,374	2/	41	1,416	29	-5	1,338	9.3
1948	1,441	2/	53	1,494	8	8	1,410	9.6
1949	1,487	2/	67	1,554	26	12	1,435	9.6
1950	1,710	2/	82	1,792	13	20	1,656	10.9
1951	1,403	2/	104	1,507	13	28	1,365	8.9
1952	1,611	2/	101	1,713	10	47	1,562	10.0
1953	1,675	---	94	1,768	16	62	1,597	10.1
1954 3/	1,961	---	94	2,055	16	45	1,872	11.6
1955			123					

1/ Totals and per capita computed from unrounded numbers. Various adjustments have been made in exports, military and civilian use in 1941-49 primarily because of government programs.

2/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 12 .- Fats and oils other than butter and lard: Estimated direct use for food, average 1935-39, 1940 to date 1/ 2/

Year	Supply of food fats and oils: Production 3/	Supply of food fats and oils: Imports	Supply of food fats and oils: Beginning stocks 4/	Nonfood oils used in food products 5/	Total supply and nonfood oils used in food products	Disposition: Ending stocks 4/	Disposition: Food oils, including foots, used in nonfood products	Disposition: Use in shortening and margarine	Disposition: Exports and shipments	Disposition: Direct domestic food use: Military	Disposition: Direct domestic food use: Civilian: Total	Disposition: Direct domestic food use: Civilian: Per capita
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Lb.
Average 1935-39	2,156	306	751	487	3,700	789	194	1,827	54	---	837	6.4
1940	2,265	75	895	267	3,502	831	198	1,426	63	---	983	7.3
1941	2,580	50	831	320	3,781	725	259	1,647	53	10	1,087	8.1
1942	2,760	89	728	84	3,661	707	257	1,577	78	45	996	7.5
1943	3,219	81	707	32	4,039	723	305	1,890	219	42	861	6.6
1944	2,913	117	782	9	3,821	707	284	1,794	113	37	886	6.8
1945	3,260	124	707	4	4,095	840	327	1,911	167	51	801	6.1
1946	2,889	13	840	55	3,797	541	323	1,894	148	11	882	6.3
1947	3,335	19	541	130	4,025	502	411	1,877	235	11	988	6.8
1948	3,808	45	502	167	4,522	644	408	2,060	359	13	1,037	7.0
1949	4,593	21	644	149	5,407	704	503	2,066	954	9	1,169	7.8
1950	4,468	80	704	193	5,445	568	538	2,315	714	12	1,297	8.5
1951	4,718	41	568	188	5,515	902	453	2,049	918	23	1,168	7.6
1952	4,954	46	902	219	6,121	1,133	554	2,421	658	15	1,341	8.6
1953	5,389	47	1,133	203	6,772	1,619	535	2,488	699	15	1,415	8.9
1954 6/	5,470	68	1,619	253	7,410	1,156	476	2,918	1,331	14	1,517	9.4
1955			1,156									

1/ Total and per capita data computed from unrounded numbers.

2/ This category includes fats and oils used as cooking and salad oils and in such products as salad dressing, mayonnaise, baked goods, and other processed foods.

3/ Includes the following oils: Cottonseed, peanut, soybean, corn, sunflower, teaseed, and edible olive; oleo oil, oleo stock, oleostearine, edible tallow; and oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, and peanuts exported for crushing abroad.

4/ Includes primary oils listed in footnote 3, secondary or processed edible oils, and oil equivalent of mayonnaise. Beginning 1942, includes stocks of sunflower and teaseed oils not reported separately in preceding years. Beginning 1944, includes stocks of secondary or processed edible oils not previously reported.

5/ Mainly coconut, palm, palm kernel, and babassu oils.

6/ Preliminary.

Table 13.- Lard, including rendered pork fat: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1920 to date 1/

Year	Supply						Disposition			Utilization						
	Production				Stocks Jan. 1 2/	Total 3/	Exports 4/	Shipments to U. S. Terri- tories	Total domestic disap- pearance	Short- ening	Mar- garine	Soap	Other nonfood products	Direct use as lard		
	Federally inspected	Other commercial	Farm	Total										Military	Civilian	
															Total	Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1920	1,207		751	1,958	63	2,021	635	7	1,320	10	32	(2)	(2)		1,274	11.8
1921	1,379		729	2,108	59	2,167	893	10	1,217	15	32	0	0		1,171	10.6
1922	1,575		727	2,302	48	2,350	787	10	1,504	11	27	2	0		1,464	13.1
1923	1,971		747	2,718	49	2,767	1,060	14	1,644	7	31	0	0		1,605	14.1
1924	1,923		737	2,660	49	2,709	971	14	1,662	7	30	0	0		1,625	14.0
1925	1,452		701	2,153	61	2,214	708	11	1,453	7	25	0	0		1,421	12.1
1926	1,513		693	2,206	42	2,248	717	16	1,465	7	24	0	0		1,434	12.1
1927	1,557		706	2,263	50	2,313	702	16	1,541	7	25	0	0		1,509	12.5
1928	1,750		708	2,458	55	2,513	783	18	1,627	10	26	0	0		1,591	13.0
1929	1,763		698	2,461	85	2,546	848	19	1,598	23	23	0	0		1,552	12.6
1930	1,521		706	2,227	82	2,309	656	18	1,584	10	15	0	0		1,559	12.5
1931	1,554		753	2,307	51	2,358	578	23	1,706	9	10	0	5/		1,687	13.4
1932	1,573		806	2,380	51	2,431	552	24	1,814	6	9	0	5/		1,799	14.2
1933	1,679		795	2,475	41	2,516	584	28	1,771	3	9	0	1		1,758	13.8
1934	1,341		750	2,091	133	2,224	435	23	1,647	3	7	5/	5/		1,637	12.8
1935	662		614	1,276	118	1,394	97	18	1,227	2	3	5/	5/		1,221	9.5
1936	992		687	1,679	53	1,732	112	25	1,449	5	2	5/	5/		1,442	11.1
1937	759		672	1,431	146	1,577	137	26	1,361	1	2	0	5/		1,358	10.4
1938	1,034		694	1,728	54	1,782	205	29	1,440	3	1	5/	5/		1,436	10.9
1939	1,272		765	2,037	107	2,144	277	34	1,671	7	1	5/	5/		1,662	12.5
1940	1,527		761	2,288	162	2,450	201	31	1,924	17	5	1	5/		1,901	14.2
1941	1,526		702	2,228	294	2,522	393	31	1,900	51	8	5/	5/	21	1,819	13.6
1942	1,724		676	2,401	199	2,600	652	33	1,805	62	8	5/	1	46	1,688	12.7
1943	2,080		785	2,865	110	2,976	757	39	1,884	36	11	88	6	64	1,679	12.9
1944	2,367	279	408	3,054	297	3,351	902	36	1,957	39	10	183	9	133	1,583	12.1
1945	1,311	335	420	2,066	456	2,522	651	21	1,722	23	6	82	1	100	1,509	11.5
1946	1,344	353	439	2,136	129	2,265	451	39	1,664	20	2	1	1	6/ -2	1,642	11.7
1947	1,722	277	403	2,402	110	2,512	383	34	1,929	101	3	6	1	25	1,792	12.4
1948	1,680	252	389	2,321	167	2,488	277	50	1,987	114	3	4	1	15	1,850	12.6
1949	1,923	270	341	2,534	173	2,707	617	50	1,910	118	4	0	25	18	1,744	11.7
1950	2,009	309	313	2,631	131	2,762	467	56	2,112	155	4	36	11	15	1,891	12.4
1951	2,225	342	297	2,864	127	2,991	689	54	2,144	200	4	22	21	41	1,856	12.1
1952	2,234	378	274	2,886	104	2,997	634	60	2,092	232	5	---	25	9	1,822	11.7
1953	1,812	310	246	2,368	211	2,579	423	53	2,029	227	8	---	3	6	1,786	11.3
1954 7/	1,831	290	227	2,348	74	2,422	465	56	1,797	142	7	---	5/	2	1,646	10.2
1955					104											
1956																
1957																

1/ Totals computed from unrounded data. 2/ 1920-41, cold storage holdings as reported by U. S. Department of Agriculture; 1942 to date, factory and warehouse stocks as reported by Bureau of the Census. 1943-46, 1948, and 1951, includes stocks held or in transit by U. S. Department of Agriculture. 3/ Includes imports, which were less than 500,000 pounds in all years except 1943 and 1952, when 1 and 7 million pounds, respectively, were imported. 4/ Includes lard in tushonka as follows: 20 million pounds in 1943 and 1944, 17 million in 1945, and 7 million in 1946; 1947 to date, includes civilian relief and shipments by CARE. 5/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 6/ Difference between military shipments for civilian relief and military takings for both military use and civilian relief. 7/ Preliminary.

Table 14 .- Fats and oils: Use in products for civilian consumption, United States, 1931-54

Year	Food products											
	Butter (actual weight)		Lard, excluding use in margarine, shortening and nonfood products		Margarine (actual weight)		Shortening		Edible oils 1/		All food products 2/	
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita
	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1931	2,270	18.0	1,687	13.4	230	1.8	1,163	9.2	637	5.1	5,506	43.8
1932	2,306	18.2	1,799	14.2	202	1.6	936	7.4	596	4.7	5,353	42.3
1933	2,281	17.9	1,758	13.8	243	1.9	944	7.4	663	5.2	5,398	42.4
1934	2,345	18.3	1,637	12.8	263	2.1	1,197	9.3	685	5.3	5,621	43.9
1935	2,234	17.3	1,221	9.5	380	2.9	1,533	11.9	754	5.8	5,613	43.5
1936	2,151	16.6	1,442	11.1	391	3.0	1,580	12.2	774	6.0	5,850	45.1
1937	2,158	16.5	1,358	10.4	397	3.0	1,589	12.2	852	6.5	5,863	44.9
1938	2,160	16.4	1,436	10.9	385	2.9	1,499	11.4	893	6.8	5,880	44.7
1939	2,276	17.2	1,662	12.5	301	2.3	1,396	10.5	947	7.1	6,080	45.8
1940	2,244	16.7	1,901	14.2	318	2.4	1,185	8.8	983	7.3	6,131	45.8
1941	2,116	15.8	1,819	13.6	364	2.7	1,367	10.2	1,087	8.1	6,270	46.9
1942	2,092	15.7	1,688	12.7	364	2.7	1,237	9.3	996	7.5	5,900	44.3
1943	1,525	11.7	1,679	12.9	501	3.8	1,234	9.5	861	6.6	5,411	41.4
1944	1,532	11.8	1,583	12.1	497	3.8	1,147	8.8	886	6.8	5,255	40.3
1945	1,413	10.8	1,509	11.5	525	4.0	1,175	9.0	801	6.1	5,049	38.6
1946	1,456	10.4	1,642	11.7	533	3.8	1,409	10.0	882	6.3	5,537	39.5
1947	1,600	11.1	1,792	12.4	713	4.9	1,338	9.3	988	6.8	5,986	41.4
1948	1,450	9.9	1,850	12.6	887	6.0	1,410	9.6	1,037	7.0	6,183	42.0
1949	1,549	10.4	1,744	11.7	851	5.7	1,435	9.6	1,163	7.8	6,281	42.0
1950	1,614	10.6	1,891	12.4	918	6.0	1,656	10.9	1,297	8.5	6,890	45.2
1951	1,454	9.5	1,856	12.1	996	6.5	1,365	8.9	1,168	7.6	6,374	41.6
1952	1,331	8.6	1,822	11.7	1,219	7.8	1,562	10.0	1,339	8.6	6,787	43.6
1953	1,351	8.5	1,786	11.3	1,256	7.9	1,597	10.1	1,415	8.9	6,904	43.6
1954 3/	1,444	9.0	1,646	10.2	1,347	8.4	1,872	11.6	1,517	9.4	7,288	45.2

Year	Industrial products								All products		
									Weight		
	Soap 4/		Drying-oil products 5/		Other industrial products 4/		All industrial products		Including actual weight of butter and margarine	Including only fat content of butter and margarine	Per capita 2/
	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita	Total	Per capita			
	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Pounds
1931	1,556	12.4	619	4.9	269	2.1	2,444	19.4	8,431	7,951	63.2
1932	1,514	12.0	479	3.8	230	1.8	2,223	17.6	8,062	7,575	59.8
1933	1,461	11.5	550	4.3	346	2.7	2,356	18.5	8,245	7,756	60.9
1934	1,648	12.9	601	4.7	299	2.3	2,548	19.9	8,675	8,169	63.8
1935	1,491	11.6	721	5.6	460	3.6	2,672	20.7	8,794	8,286	64.2
1936	1,590	12.2	793	6.1	461	3.6	2,844	21.9	9,182	8,695	67.0
1937	1,650	12.6	852	6.5	447	3.4	2,949	22.6	9,267	8,811	67.5
1938	1,644	12.5	682	5.2	386	2.9	2,712	20.6	9,085	8,592	65.3
1939	1,813	13.7	822	6.2	447	3.4	3,081	23.2	9,663	9,161	69.0
1940	1,867	13.9	807	6.0	412	3.1	3,085	23.0	9,716	9,217	68.8
1941	2,275	17.0	1,066	8.0	585	4.4	3,926	29.4	10,679	10,197	76.3
1942	1,982	14.9	949	7.1	588	4.4	3,519	26.4	9,896	9,421	70.7
1943	1,833	14.0	837	6.4	675	5.2	3,343	25.6	9,143	8,752	67.0
1944	2,030	15.6	845	6.5	686	5.3	3,562	27.3	9,207	8,816	67.7
1945	1,814	13.9	800	6.1	783	6.0	3,397	26.0	8,820	8,446	64.5
1946	1,699	12.1	899	6.4	707	5.0	3,306	23.6	9,228	8,845	63.0
1947	2,222	15.4	975	6.7	753	5.2	3,949	27.3	10,380	9,936	68.7
1948	2,021	13.7	1,035	7.0	676	4.6	3,732	25.4	10,366	9,915	67.4
1949	1,744	11.7	911	6.1	737	4.9	3,390	22.7	10,132	9,671	64.6
1950	1,791	11.8	1,112	7.3	949	6.2	3,853	25.3	11,229	10,743	70.5
1951	1,483	9.7	1,045	6.8	1,000	6.5	3,527	23.0	10,367	9,903	64.6
1952	1,337	8.6	923	5.9	1,063	6.8	3,323	21.4	10,596	10,109	65.0
1953	1,277	8.1	971	6.1	1,102	7.0	3,351	21.2	10,754	10,255	64.8
1954 3/	1,150	7.1	908	5.6	1,051	6.5	3,108	19.3	10,933	10,396	64.5

1/ Mainly salad and cooking oils. Includes all oils and fats (other than butter, lard, margarine, or shortening) used in mayonnaise and salad dressing, bakery goods, confectionery, commercial roasting and frying, etc. 2/ Including only the fat content of butter, estimated at 80.5 percent of total weight, and of margarine for which the fat content varies slightly each year. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ Fat equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber, is included with "Other industrial products." Prior to 1949, most of the fats and oils used in synthetic detergents is believed to have been reported as used in soap. Beginning in 1949, this use of fats and oils is entirely included in "Other industrial products." 5/ Paints, varnishes, floor coverings, oilcloth, printing inks, core oils, synthetic resins, insulation, linings, packings, coated fabrics (other than oilcloth), caulking and other protective coatings.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals and per capita estimates computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 15 .- Total fats and oils, including fat content of butter: Supply, disposition, and utilization, 1931-54

Year	Supply				Disposition		Utilization (not adjusted for trade and change in stocks of shortening, margarine, soap and secondaries)										
							Food uses						Nonfood uses			
	Production from domestic materials 1/	Imports and production from imported materials	Stocks January 1	Total	Exports 1/ 2/	Domestic disappearance	Butter (fat content)	Lard (direct)	Shortening	Margarine	Other	Total	Soap 3/	Drying oil products	Other industrial	Total
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
1931	7,136	1,755	1,617	10,508	819	7,994	1,827	1,687	1,208	192	601	5,516	1,580	619	279	2,478
1932	7,272	1,288	1,695	10,255	802	7,638	1,856	1,799	969	167	575	5,366	1,535	479	258	2,272
1933	7,377	1,743	1,814	10,934	835	7,789	1,836	1,758	972	200	647	5,412	1,481	550	346	2,377
1934	6,966	1,486	2,310	10,763	621	8,219	1,888	1,637	1,215	216	676	5,632	1,664	601	322	2,587
1935	5,845	2,538	1,923	10,306	208	8,325	1,798	1,221	1,552	309	750	5,630	1,503	721	470	2,695
1936	6,669	2,289	1,773	10,731	232	8,699	1,732	1,442	1,614	325	748	5,861	1,615	793	430	2,838
1937	6,632	2,690	1,801	11,123	251	8,820	1,737	1,358	1,605	326	809	5,835	1,676	852	457	2,985
1938	7,378	1,815	2,052	11,244	326	8,657	1,739	1,436	1,517	312	897	5,901	1,669	682	404	2,755
1939	7,825	1,862	2,260	11,947	554	9,180	1,832	1,662	1,406	243	942	6,085	1,844	822	429	3,095
1940	8,316	1,651	2,211	12,178	423	9,263	1,806	1,901	1,196	257	982	6,143	1,893	807	421	3,121
1941	8,891	1,907	2,491	13,288	621	10,436	1,760	1,840	1,418	297	1,095	6,409	2,334	1,079	615	4,027
1942	9,503	989	4/2,239	12,730	873	9,861	1,784	1,734	1,309	346	1,038	6,212	2,059	973	617	3,651
1943	10,273	966	1,998	13,238	1,435	5/9,613	1,442	1,743	1,458	500	883	6,026	1,978	888	726	3,592
1944	10,339	992	2,190	13,522	1,506	9,846	1,492	1,716	1,388	478	891	5,965	2,230	910	741	3,881
1945	9,106	904	2,170	12,179	991	9,478	1,316	1,609	1,456	499	853	5,732	2,039	867	840	3,746
1946	8,599	812	1,709	11,119	774	9,106	1,216	1,640	1,466	465	868	5,655	1,802	919	730	3,451
1947	9,712	1,358	1,239	12,310	861	10,177	1,311	1,817	1,396	607	983	6,114	2,315	985	762	4,062
1948	10,156	1,290	1,271	12,717	912	10,153	1,196	1,865	1,403	736	1,102	6,303	2,091	1,045	714	3,851
1949	11,598	1,104	6/1,648	14,351	2,208	7/10,025	1,273	1,762	1,494	701	1,196	6,426	1,803	921	853	3,577
1950	11,746	1,320	8/2,119	15,185	2,009	7/11,236	1,327	1,906	1,705	764	1,314	7,016	1,844	1,123	1,050	4,016
1951	12,020	1,159	8/1,940	15,120	2,400	7/10,432	1,213	1,897	1,405	851	1,197	6,562	1,549	1,067	1,141	3,757
1952	12,064	997	8/2,286	15,347	2,245	7/10,523	1,102	1,831	1,613	1,046	1,383	6,976	1,401	944	1,203	3,547
1953	12,518	1,001	8/2,579	16,098	2,613	7/9/10,472	1,122	1,791	1,659	1,044	1,429	7,045	1,306	993	1,127	3,427
1954	12,843	999	8/2,930	16,772	3,855	9/10,577	1,214	1,647	1,917	1,095	1,531	7,403	1,174	927	1,073	3,174
1955			8/2,227													

1/ Includes oil equivalent of cottonseed, soybeans, peanuts and flaxseed exported for crushing abroad.

2/ Includes commercial exports, voluntary or civilian relief, reexports, shipments to United States Territories. In 1942 and 1943, includes shipments by U. S. Department of Agriculture.

3/ Excludes an estimate of oil equivalent of soap used in synthetic rubber. This use is included in the "other industrial" category.

4/ Includes estimated stocks of dehydrated castor oil not previously reported. (Stocks for December 31, 1941 are 2,231.)

5/ Includes a discrepancy of 6 million pounds, by which the reported factory consumption of tung and oiticica oils exceed their domestic disappearance.

6/ Excludes previously reported stocks of wool grease held by other than scourers. (December 31, 1948 stocks were 1,653.)

7/ Includes Government stockpiling.

8/ Excludes stocks of coconut, palm, castor and sperm oils held by the Government for stockpiling of strategic materials.

9/ Adjusted for apparent discrepancy in disappearance of linseed oil.

Computed from reports of the Bureau of the Census, Fish and Wildlife Service, and United States Department of Agriculture. Totals computed from unrounded numbers.

Table 16.- Fats, oils, including margarine and shortening, and tall oil: Production from domestic and imported materials, and factory and warehouse stocks at end of month

Items grouped by major use	Production 1/					Stocks		
	October-March		1954	1955		1954	1955	
	1953-54	1954-55	March	February	March	March 31	February 28	March 31
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
PRIMARY FATS AND OILS								
Food fats and oils								
Butter 2/	670.5	600.0	143.3	101.8	119.4	346.5	314.6	311.7
Lard and rendered pork fat 3/	1,106.0	1,332.0	174.0	193.0	221.0	78.9	137.9	137.4
Oleo oil, oleo stock, edible animal stearine, and edible tallow	126.0	131.2	19.9	22.3	20.4	12.2	18.2	18.6
Total edible animal fats	1,902.5	2,062.1	337.2	317.1	360.8	437.6	470.7	467.7
Corn oil	126.5	132.7	22.3	20.7	23.7	18.1	19.8	20.6
Cottonseed oil	1,376.4	1,149.6	200.6	169.9	151.0	1,351.4	691.0	694.1
Olive oil, edible	1.5	3.1	.2	1.4	.6	3.0	7.8	8.9
Peanut oil	44.6	12.5	8.3	2.2	2.0	11.9	19.8	19.8
Soybean oil	1,326.1	1,359.0	213.4	214.1	210.6	239.4	201.2	175.9
Total edible vegetable oils	2,875.2	2,656.9	444.8	408.3	387.9	1,623.8	939.6	919.3
Soap fats and oils								
Tallow, inedible, and greases excluding wool grease 4/	1,343.5	1,387.8	233.3	219.8	240.6	292.9	263.0	263.2
Palm oil	---	---	---	---	---	14.1	20.8	17.6
Fish oil	27.2	29.3	.3	.2	.4	25.4	33.8	27.1
Whale and seal oils	---	---	---	---	---	---	5/	5/
Olive oil, inedible and foots	---	---	---	---	---	1.4	2.1	.1
Coconut oil	219.6	213.5	38.4	28.7	36.1	60.0	72.8	80.4
Total soap fats	1,590.4	1,630.6	272.0	248.7	277.1	393.8	392.5	388.4
Drying oils								
Castor oil, dehydrated	8.0	9.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	4.5	2.4	2.4
Linseed oil	307.7	324.4	44.4	37.1	59.7	504.2	198.9	207.2
Oiticica oil	---	---	---	---	---	2.9	3.8	3.6
Tung oil	35.7	15.1	6.3	3.7	1.6	48.9	57.7	55.7
Total drying oils	351.4	349.0	52.7	42.7	63.2	560.5	262.8	268.9
Other industrial oils and fats								
Neat's-foot oil	1.1	6/.4	.2	---	---	1.0	5/	5/
Sperm-oil	---	---	---	---	---	12.8	12.1	17.5
Wool grease	2.9	6/1.1	.5	---	---	1.3	5/	5/
Cod oil and fish-liver oils	.8	1.3	.1	.1	.1	4.7	1.7	1.5
Castor oil, No.1 and No.3 7/	26.5	23.0	4.8	4.1	4.0	33.5	28.7	33.0
Rapeseed oil	---	---	---	---	---	2.1	1.7	2.8
Other vegetable oils	11.3	13.0	1.0	3.2	2.0	23.3	33.0	37.6
Total	42.7	38.8	6.6	7.4	6.1	78.7	77.2	92.4
Grand total 8/	9/ 7,071.4	9/7,029.1	1,113.4	1,024.1	1,095.0	3,094.4	2,143.0	2,136.7
From domestic materials	9/ 6,817.2	9/6,783.2	1,068.2	989.4	1,053.1			
From imported materials	254.2	245.9	45.2	34.7	42.0			
FAT-AND-OIL PRODUCTS								
Margarine 10/ -- Colored								
Uncolored								
Total	723.7	739.1	116.5	119.8	125.8	23.9	25.5	28.4
Shortening	971.4	1,075.9	178.3	168.3	187.8	88.6	128.5	150.2
Tall oil	154.5	223.5	28.9	39.6	44.5	80.9	50.5	54.7

1/ Factory production except as otherwise noted.
2/ Creamery butter production and cold-storage stocks, United States Department of Agriculture.
3/ Total commercial. Excludes farm production. Federally inspected in October 1953-March 1954 totaled 946.3 million pounds, October 1954-March 1955 totaled 1,155.3 million pounds.
4/ Total apparent production, Agricultural Marketing Service. (Computed from factory consumption, trade and stocks.)
5/ Not reported after December 1954.
6/ October-December.
7/ Production of No. 1 and No. 3 minus production of dehydrated castor oil.
8/ Computed from unrounded numbers.
9/ Includes estimated output of farm butter and farm lard, 309 million pounds in October 1953-March 1954. 290 million pounds in October 1954-March 1955.
10/ The breakdown between colored and uncolored margarine is not available after December 1953.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Data include stocks held by the Government in reported position.

Table 17.- Imports and exports of fats, oils, oil-bearing materials and fat-and-oil products in terms of oil

Item	Imports for consumption				Exports 1/			
	October-March		1955		October-March		1955	
	1953-54	1954-55	February	March	1953-54	1954-55	February	March
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.
Food fats and oils								
Butter	.7	.4	2/	.1	22.1	69.6	15.1	10.5
Lard	---	---	---	---	187.0	306.5	47.3	46.1
Oleo oil	---	---	---	---	2.2	1.5	.2	.5
Oleo stock	---	---	---	---	6.0	11.4	1.4	1.1
Stearine, animal, edible	---	---	---	---	1.9	.2	2/	2/
Tallow, edible	---	.1	.1	---	14.4	2.4	.8	.4
Total, edible animal fats	.7	.5	.1	.1	233.6	391.6	64.8	58.6
Cottonseed oil	---	---	---	---	149.8	434.3	140.5	14.2
Cottonseed (15.5 percent)	---	---	---	---	3.7	5.3	1.5	1.3
Olive oil, edible	26.2	32.0	5.4	6.2	---	---	---	---
Peanut oil	1.5	16.8	4.7	3.2	7.6	.1	2/	2/
Peanuts, shelled (43 percent)	---	---	----	---	39.4	---	---	---
Soybean oil	---	---	---	---	61.6	22.7	2.4	3.6
Soybeans (18.3 percent) 3/	.2	2/	2/	2/	330.6	432.9	42.1	34.7
Stearine, vegetable oil, winter	---	---	---	---	.6	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils	3.7	2.9	.5	.9	23.0	22.3	1.2	1.3
Total, edible vegetable oils	31.6	51.7	10.6	10.3	616.3	917.6	187.8	55.1
Soap fats and oils								
Fish and fish liver oils non-medicinal	9.5	13.8	3.3	.9	83.8	61.0	9.0	16.9
Greases	.7	1.8	.1	.1	91.9	79.9	10.1	10.2
Marine mammal oils	18.5	22.5	8.9	1.6	2/	.2	2/	.1
Foots and soap stock, including olive oil	3.4	.1	2/	.1	3.9	6.4	.7	2.2
Palm oil	16.7	31.5	3.2	1.8	---	---	---	---
Tallow, inedible	.1	.8	.3	.2	503.0	522.6	92.7	90.3
Total, slow-lathering oils	48.9	70.5	15.9	4.7	682.6	670.1	112.5	119.7
Babassu oil	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Babassu kernels (63 percent)	---	8.9	2.3	6.6	---	---	---	---
Coconut oil	73.1	78.0	14.6	12.2	5.5	5.8	.5	.9
Copra (63 percent)	212.8	183.8	25.0	27.6	.1	.5	---	.5
Palm kernel oil	12.1	35.3	1.2	6.3	---	---	---	---
Tucum kernels (43 percent)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total, lauric-acid oils	298.0	306.0	43.1	52.8	5.6	6.3	.5	1.4
Drying oils								
Flaxseed (35.4 percent)	.2	---	---	---	2/	93.1	8.6	.3
Linseed oil	---	.5	---	---	152.3	160.3	23.7	2.5
Oiticica oil	5.2	3.2	1.1	---	---	---	---	---
Tung oil	20.4	17.9	5.8	1.4	.2	2.0	1.1	.9
Total	25.8	21.6	6.9	1.4	152.5	255.4	33.4	3.7
Other industrial oils and fats								
Cashew nut shell liquid (oil)	6.4	5.0	.6	.9	---	---	---	---
Castor oil	26.7	38.5	7.6	7.4	.4	.5	2/	.1
Castor beans (45 percent)	24.0	25.8	3.0	4.1	---	---	---	---
Fish-liver oils, medicinal	9.9	11.6	1.9	2.0	.2	.1	---	---
Neat's-foot oil and stock	.1	2/	---	---	.2	.3	.1	.1
Rapeseed oil	2.6	4.3	1.0	1.5	---	---	---	---
Wool grease	3.3	3.0	.5	.9	---	---	---	---
Other vegetable oils and fats, inedible	.1	.1	2/	2/	6.3	4.6	.5	.8
Total	73.1	88.3	14.6	16.8	7.1	5.5	.6	.9
Other products (fat content)								
Margarine 4/	2/	.1	---	2/	1.4	1.7	.2	.3
Shortening	---	---	---	---	10.3	10.5	2.5	1.4
Cooking and salad oils	---	---	---	---	.6	3.5	5/	5/
Salad products 6/	---	---	---	---	1.0	1.1	.2	.2
Soap	.4	.5	.1	.1	9.2	7.6	1.1	1.0
Fatty acids	1.3	.4	.1	2/	10.3	8.6	.5	1.8
Total	1.7	1.0	.2	.1	32.8	33.0	4.4	4.7
Grand total 7/	479.9	539.8	91.4	86.1	1,734.7	2,279.4	404.0	244.0
Tall oil					19.6	32.0	2.5	5.3

1/ Includes re-exports of coconut, palm, and tung oils, olive-oil foots and copra. Does not include shipments.
2/ Less than 50,000 pounds.
3/ October 1953-March 1954, 17.5 percent.
4/ Imported margarine goes largely to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.
5/ Included in "Other vegetable oils, edible" beginning January 1955.
6/ Includes mayonnaise and salad dressing.
7/ Computed from unrounded numbers.

Compiled from reports of the Bureau of the Census, and the United States Department of Agriculture.

Table 18.- Index numbers of wholesale prices of fats and oils

Item	1947-49=100				
	April		1955		
	1953	1954	February	March	April
All fats and oils	75	78	71	69	69
All fats and oils, except butter	62	74	62	59	60
Grouped by origin:					
Animal fats	73	82	74	72	72
Vegetable oils, domestic	71	69	62	60	61
Vegetable oils, foreign	100	76	72	69	67
Grouped by use:					
Butter	94	83	85	84	83
Butter, seasonally adjusted	98	87	83	83	86
Lard	51	106	62	60	65
Food fats other than butter	65	86	64	63	64
Food fats other than butter and lard	74	72	65	64	64
All edible fats and oils	81	85	75	74	74
Soap fats	52	58	61	54	54
Drying oils	76	66	59	58	57
Other industrial	63	60	60	56	55
All industrial	59	60	60	55	55
Edible vegetable oils, grouped by degree of processing:					
Crude	75	72	65	64	64
Refined	80	76	74	71	71
End products	85	84	84	82	82

All indexes except "Butter, seasonally adjusted" and "Other industrial" from Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 19.- Price received by farmers and prices at terminal markets for specified oil-bearing materials and oilmeals

Item	Unit	April		1955		
		1953	1954	February	March	April
		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Castor beans, Brazilian ports	Long ton	160.00	102.00	101.00	113.00	110.60
Copra, Philippines, c.i.f. Pacific Coast	Short ton	237.50	176.50	174.38	163.75	160.40
Cottonseed, United States average	Short ton	63.10	50.80	55.20	53.40	53.40
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bushel	3.84	3.92	3.36	3.25	3.24
Flaxseed, United States average	Bushel	3.57	3.54	2.99	2.88	2.87
Peanuts, No. 1, shelled, Spanish, Southeastern shipping points*	100 lb.	19.75	18.62	25.25	26.75	27.50
Peanuts, United States average	100 lb.	11.10	11.20	12.50	12.50	12.50
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Chicago	Bushel	2.92	---	2.76	---	2.51
Soybeans, No. 2, Yellow, Illinois country shipping points	Bushel	2.95	3.80	2.74	2.63	2.54
Soybeans, United States average	Bushel	2.81	3.52	2.61	2.54	2.42
Copra meal, Los Angeles 2/	Short ton	88.00	66.05	79.90	71.20	68.00
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis.	Short ton	67.25	71.50	67.60	62.90	60.60
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago.	Short ton	77.20	81.70	77.80	73.70	71.00
Linseed meal, 36 percent protein, Minneapolis 3/	Short ton	67.50	84.10	70.40	65.70	59.60
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	Short ton	86.25	93.20	86.45	84.35	80.75
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. Southeastern mills	Short ton	69.35	89.00	78.75	79.10	77.75
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, Chicago 4/.	Short ton	78.10	106.80	76.10	72.35	69.85
Soybean meal, 44 percent protein, bulk, Decatur 4/	Short ton	64.40	95.95	65.60	61.50	59.20

1/ Bagged carlots, except soybean meal at Decatur, which is bulk. 2/ Original quotations adjusted to bagged-carlots basis. Starting in 1955, the quotations are for copra cake, for which there may be a premium ranging from 0 to $1.00 per ton. 3/ 34 percent prior to July 1950. 4/ 41 percent prior to July 1950.

* This price applies to peanuts for edible uses.

Compiled from Oil, Paint, and Drug Reporter, Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), Wall Street Journal, Chicago edition, reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service, and records of the Commodity Stabilization Service.

U. S. Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

Penalty for private use to avoid
payment of postage $300

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

AMS-FOS-172-5-55

NOTICE

If you no longer need this
publication, check here ☐
return this sheet, and your
name will be dropped from the
mailing list.

If your address should be
changed, write the new address
on this sheet and return the whole
sheet to:
Agricultural Marketing Service,
United States Department of
Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.